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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTER I.
To CATO.

TO be *nobly wrong* is more manly than to be *meanly right*. Only let the error be diſintereſted—let it wear, *not the maſk*, but the *mark* of principle and 'tis pardonable. It is on this large and liberal ground, that we diſtinguiſh between men and their tenets, and generouſly preſerve our friendſhip for the one, while we combat with every prejudice of the other. But let not Cato take this compliment to himſelf; he ſtands excluded from the benefit of the diſtinction; he deſerves it not—And if the ſincerity of diſdain can add a cubit to the ſtature of my ſentiments, it ſhall not be wanting.

It is indifferent to me who the writer of Cato's letters are, and ſufficient for me to know, that they are gorged with abſurdity, confuſion, contradiction, and the moſt notorious and wilful falſhoods. Let Cato and his faction be againſt Independence and welcome; their conſequence will not *now* turn the ſcale: But let them have regard to juſtice, and pay ſome attention to the plain doctrine of reaſon. Where theſe are wanting, the ſacred cauſe of truth applauds our anger, and dignifies it with the name of Virtue.

Four letters have already appeared under the ſpecious name of Cato. What pretenſions the writer of them can have to the ſignature, the Public will beſt determine; while, on my own part, I prophetically content myſelf with contemplating the ſimilarity of their exits. The firſt of thoſe letters promiſed a ſecond, the ſecond a third, the third a fourth; the fourth has ſince made its appearance, and ſtill the writer keeps wide of the queſtion. Why doth he thus loiter in the ſuburbs of the diſpute? Why hath he not ſhewn us what the numerous bleſſings of reconciliation are, and *proved them practicable?* But he cunningly avoids the point. He cannot but diſcover the rock he is driving on. The fate of the Roman Cato is before his eyes: And that the Public may be prepared for his funeral, and for his funeral oration, I will venture to predict the time and the manner of his exit. The moment he explains his terms of reconciliation the typographical Cato dies. If they be calculated to pleaſe the Cabinet, they will not go down with the Colonies; and if they be ſuited to the Colonies, they will be rejected by the Cabinet: The line of no-variation is yet unfound; and, like the philoſophers ſtone, doth not exiſt. "I am bold," ſays Cato, "to declare, and yet hope to make it "evident to every honeſt man, that the true intereſt of "America lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain on "*conſtitutional principles*."

This is a curious way of lumping the buſineſs indeed! And Cato may as well attempt to catch lions in a mouſe-trap as to hope to allure the Public with ſuch general and unexplained expreſſions. It is now a mere bug-bear to talk of *reconciliation* on *conſtitutional principles*, unleſs the terms of the firſt be produced and the ſenſe of the other be defined; and unleſs he does this he does nothing.

To follow Cato through every abſurdity and falſhood in the compaſs of a* letter is impoſſible; neither is it *now* neceſſary. *Caſſandra* (and I thank him) hath ſaved me much trouble; there is a ſpirit in his remarks which honeſty only can inſpire, and a uniformity in the conduct of his letter which the want of principle can never arrive at. Mark that, Cato.

One obſervation which I cannot help making on Cato's letters, is, that they are addreſſed "*To the People of Pennſylvania*" *only:* In almoſt any other writer this might have paſſed unnoticed, but we know it hath miſchief in its meaning. The particular circumſtance of a Convention is undoubtedly Provincial, but the great buſineſs of the day is Continental. And he who dares to endeavour to withdraw this province from the glorious union by which all are ſupported, deſerves the reprobation of all men. It is the true intereſt of the whole to go hand in hand; and diſmal in every inſtance would be the fate of that colony which ſhould retreat from the protection of the reſt.

The firſt of Cato's letters is inſipid in its ſtile, language and ſubſtance: crouded with perſonal and private inuendoes, and directly levelled againſt "*the Majeſty of the "People of Pennſylvania.*" The Committee could only call, propoſe, or recommend a Convention; but, like all other public meaſures, it ſtill reſted with the people at large whether they would approve it or not; and Cato's reaſoning on the right or wrong of that choice is contemptible; becauſe, if the body of the people had thought, or ſhould ſtill think, that the Aſſembly (or any of their Delegates in Congreſs) by ſitting under the embarraſſment of *oaths*, and entangled with *Government* and *Governors*, are not ſo perfectly free as they ought to be, they undoubtedly had, and ſtill have, both the *right* and the *power* to place even the whole authority of the Aſſembly in any body of men they pleaſe; and whoever is hardy enough to ſay to the contrary is an enemy to mankind. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania hath been twice changed through the cunning of former Proprietors; ſurely, the people, whoſe right, power and property is greater than that of any ſingle man, may make ſuch alterations in their mode of government, as the change of times and things require. Cato is exceedingly fond of impreſſing us with the importance of our "*chartered conſtitution.*" Alas! We are not now, Sir, to be led away by the jingle of a phraſe. Had we framed our conduct by the contents of the preſent charters, we had, ere now, been in a ſtate of helpleſs miſery. That *very Aſſembly* you mention hath broken it, and been obliged to break it, in almoſt every inſtance of their proceedings. Hold it up to the Public and it is tranſparent with holes; pierced with as many deadly wounds as the body of M'Cleod. Diſturb not its remains, Cato, nor diſhonour it with another funeral oration.

* *The writer intended at firſt to have contained his remarks in one letter.*

There is nothing in Cato's firſt letter worthy of notice but the following inſinuating falſhood: "Grievous as the "leaſt reſtraint of the preſs muſt always be, to a *people* "entitled to freedom, it muſt be the more ſo, when it is "not only unwarranted by *thoſe* to whom *they* have com-"mitted the care of *their* liberties, but cannot be war-"ranted by *them*, conſiſtent with liberty itſelf."—The rude and unſcholaſtical confuſion of perſons in the above paragraph, though it throws an obſcurity on the meaning, ſtill leaves it diſcoverable. Who, Sir, hath laid any reſtraint on the liberty of the preſs? I know of no inſtance in which the preſs hath been even the object of notice, in this province, except on account of the Tory letter from Kent County, which was publiſhed laſt ſpring in the *Pennſylvania Ledger*, and which it was the duty of every good man to detect, becauſe the *honeſty* of the preſs is as great an object to ſociety as the *freedom* of it. If this is the reſtraint you complain of we know your true character at once; and that it is ſo, appears evident from the expreſſion which immediately follows the above quotation; your words are, "Nevertheleſs, *we* readily ſubmitted to "it, while the leaſt colourable pretence could be offered "for requiring ſuch a ſubmiſſion." Who ſubmitted, Cato? *we* Whigs, or *we* Tories? Until you clear up this, Sir, you muſt content yourſelf with being ranked among the rankeſt of the *writing* Tories; becauſe, no other body of men can have any pretence to complain of want of freedom of the preſs. It is not your throwing out, now and then, a little popular phraſe, which can protect you from ſuſpicion; they are only the gildings under which the poiſon is conveyed, and without which you dared not to renew your attempts on the virtue of the people.

Cato's ſecond letter, or the greateſt part thereof, is taken up with the reverence due from us to the perſons and authority of the Commiſſioners, whom Cato vainly and ridiculouſly ſtiles AMBASSADORS *coming to negociate a peace*. How came Cato not to be let a little better into the ſecret? The act of parliament which deſcribes the powers of theſe men hath been in this city upwards of a month, and in the hands too of Cato's friends. No, Sir, they are not the *Ambaſſadors of Peace*, but the diſtributors of pardons, miſchief and inſult. Cato diſcovers a groſs ignorance of the Britiſh conſtitution, in ſuppoſing that theſe men *can* be empowered to act as Ambaſſadors. To prevent his future errors I will ſet him right. The preſent war differs from every other in this inſtance, viz. that it is not carried on under the prerogative of the crown as other wars have always been, but under the authority of the whole legiſlative power united, and as the barriers which ſtand in the way of a negociation, are not proclamations but acts of parliament, it evidently follows, that were even the King of England here in perſon, he could not ratify the terms or conditions of a reconciliation; becauſe in the ſingle character of King he could not ſtipulate for the repeal of any *acts* of parliament, neither can the parliament ſtipulate for him. There is no body of men more jealous of their privileges than the Commons: becauſe they ſell them: Mark that, Cato.

I have not the leaſt doubt upon me but that their buſineſs (excluſive of granting us pardons) is downright bribery and corruption. It is the machine by which they effect all their plans. We ought to view them as enemies of a moſt dangerous ſpecies, and he who means not to be corrupted by them will enter his proteſt in time. Are they not the very men who are paid for voting in every meaſure againſt us, and ought we not to ſuſpect their deſigns? Can we view the barbarians as friends? Would it be prudent to truſt the viper in our very boſoms? Or to ſuffer them to ramble at large among us while ſuch doubtful characters as Cato have a being upon the continent? Yet let their perſons be ſafe from injury and outrage—but truſt them not. Our buſineſs with them is ſhort and explicit, viz. We are deſirous of peace, Gentlemen; we are ready to ratify the terms, and will virtuouſly fulfil the conditions thereof; but we ſhould deſerve all and every miſery which tyranny can inflict, were we, after ſuffering ſuch a repetition of ſavage barbarities, to come under your government again.

Cato, by way of ſtealing into credit, ſays, that "the "conteſt we are engaged in is founded on the moſt no-"ble and virtuous principles which can animate the "mind of man. We are contending (ſays he) againſt "an arbitrary Miniſtry, for the rights of Engliſhmen." No, Cato, we are *now* contending againſt an arbitrary King, to get clear of his tyranny. While the diſpute reſted in words only, it might be called "contending with the Miniſtry," but ſince it is broken out into open war, it is high time to have done with ſuch ſilly and water-gruel definitions. But it ſuits not Cato to ſpeak the truth. It is his intereſt to dreſs up the ſceptered ſavage in the mildeſt colours. Cato's patent for a large tract of land is yet unſigned. Alas poor Cato!

Cato proceeds very importantly to tell us, "*that the eyes of all Europe are upon us.*" This ſtale and hackneyed phraſe hath had a regular deſcent from many of the King's ſpeeches down to ſeveral of the ſpeeches in Parliament; from thence, it took a turn among the little wits and bucks of St. James's; till after ſuffering all the torture of ſenſeleſs repetition, and being reduced to a ſtate of vagrancy, was charitably picked up to embelliſh the ſecond letter of Cato. It is truly of the bug-bear kind, contains no meaning, and the very uſing it diſcovers a barrenneſs of invention. It ſignifies nothing to tell us "that "the eyes of all Europe are upon us," unleſs he had likewiſe told us what they are looking at us *for*; which, as he hath not done, I will: They are looking at us, Cato, in hopes of ſeeing a final ſeparation between Britain and the Colonies, that they, the *lookers on*, may partake of a free and uninterrupted trade with the whole Continent of America. Cato! thou reaſoneſt *wrong*.

For the preſent, Sir, farewell. I have ſeen thy ſoliloquy and deſpiſe it. Remember, thou haſt thrown me the glove, Cato, and either thee or I muſt tire. I fear not the field of fair debate, but thou haſt ſtepped aſide and made it perſonal—Thou haſt tauntingly called on me by name? and if I ceaſe to hunt thee from every lane and lurking-hole of miſchief, and bring thee not a trembling culprit before the public bar, then brand me with reproach, by naming me in the liſt of your confederates.

THE FORESTER.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1776.

To the PEOPLE of Pennsylvania.
LETTER V.

IN my fourth letter, ſome notice was taken of the dangerous propoſition held up to us by the author of *Common Senſe*, for having recourſe to foreign aſſiſtance, and mixing the virtuous cauſe of theſe Colonies with the ambitious views of France and Spain, even allowing that they are either able, or that we could make it their intereſt, to enter into a war with Great-Britain and her allies on our account. Hiſtory will ſcarce give us an example of any people that ever recurred to an expedient of this kind, without having their *allies* at laſt for their MASTERS. The fatal conſequences of haſty reſolutions, in great queſtions, might be well illuſtrated by the conduct of the fooliſh *Danes*, who, to avenge themſelves of their nobility, in one dreadful moment, made an irretrievable ſurrender of their own liberty, and that of their poſterity, into the hands of a Tyrant. And had I been diſpoſed to work upon the paſſions, rather than addreſs the reaſon of my readers, the mention which was made in my laſt of the arbitrary governments of France and Spain, their bloody maſſacres and unrelenting perſecutions, gave me an opportunity of entering into deſcriptions, which would have "harrow'd up the very ſouls" of *Proteſtants* and *Freemen*.

The Adminiſtration of Great-Britain itſelf, daring as they ſeem to be, have not yet dared to recur to the deſperate meaſure of calling in foreign aid. But ſome of our beſt friends intimate that an example of this kind, on either ſide, would juſtify the like conduct on the other. A great majority of the patriotic freeholders of the county of Berks in England, nobly ſupporting our cauſe before the throne, compliment us upon this—that we have not thrown ourſelves into the arms of other powers, and that "our petitions have *yet* appeared before no throne "but that of Britain. Let not England (ſay they) ſet "an example which is but too eaſily copied, by drawing "into a free country the inſidious and mercenary aid of "foreign forces, trained to the ſupport of barbarous "Deſpotiſm. The moment that a great army of ſuch, "or of *any foreigners*, ſhall enter your *territories*, the li-"berties of your people are at an end.—Strenuous as we "are for the honour of our country, we cannot be for-"getful of its peace and concord. It is therefore we "abhor the idea of encouraging foreigners to make a "prey of this nation, and its *dependencies*, under the "miſerable and uncovered pretext of diſcountenancing "faction and ſedition among ourſelves."

It is but too reaſonable, then, to conclude, that whichſoever ſide, Great-Britain or America, ſhall firſt call in foreign aſſiſtance, will but force the other into the ſame deſperate meaſure. In either caſe, this devoted land would become one field of blood and carnage for a length of years; which, at laſt, it is to be apprehended, would only be dreadfully cloſed in our perpetual ſubjection and ſlavery to the victorious ſide, whether allies or foes! It is, indeed, impoſſible to deſcribe the miſeries of that country, which is once made the ſeat of foreign wars. Torn in pieces by contending armies, ſubjected to the alternate ravages and oppreſſions of rival powers, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Peaſant, has nothing to call his own. Even the wife of his boſom, and the daughter of his affection, are not ſafe from the unholy violence of mercenary ſoldiery, rioting through every corner of a land not their own, inſolent in victory, and barbarous in defeat.

Altho' we now ſadly bleed under the cruel hand of an unjuſt adminiſtration, who have kindled up a moſt unnatural war among brethren in their own land, yet (God be thanked) that war hath not reached, and I truſt will never be able to reach, much further than our ſea ſhores. A nation, cannot long continue totally blind to all its moſt eſſential intereſts. Our own vigor and virtue have already gone a great way to convince our oppreſſors of the inanity, as well as the impracticability, of their ſchemes to govern a great and diſtant country by force. Perſeverance, on our ſide, will ſpeedily accompliſh the reſt. Our friends in Britain, unbought by us and uncorrupted by our foes, are yet of more worth to us than whole nations of foreigners, drawn into our aſſiſtance by mercenary or intereſted views. If, by no precipitate or unneceſſary meaſures, we forfeit the eſteem of the former, and make them alſo enemies, we ſhall prevail by our united ſtrength. The devices of thoſe, who, for ambitious purpoſes, ſtrive to divide a houſe againſt itſelf, will be finally confounded; and the whole family of Britons, on both ſides of the Atlantic, may yet be bound together, by freſh ties of mutual love and intereſt—for many generations!

But, I repeat it once more—by the former meaſure of calling in foreigners to decide our quarrels, we ſhall bleed, not in a few parts only, but at every pore; and the preſent generation will not probably ſee the end of the conteſt. Would to Heaven, that they who preſs ſuch a meaſure, as preferable to reconciliation with our ancient friends, upon whatever terms, could but behold the face of *Poland*, and viſit the ſcenes of havock and deſolation which mark the late footſteps of contending foreign powers in that country; or read the accounts of the like ſcenes in many parts of Germany! They would not then continue to urge ſuch a meaſure, till they could clearly prove that the laſt neceſſity was come.

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23.

We hear from North Carolina, that parties of men are diſperſed all over the colony, apprehending ſuſpected perſons, and diſarming all the Highlanders and regulators that were put to the route in the late battle. The conquerors have already taken 350 guns and ſhot bags, about 150 ſwords and dirks, 1500 excellent rifles, two medicine cheſts freſh from England, one of them valued at 300l. ſterling, a box containing Half Johanneſſes and Guineas, ſecreted in a ſtable at Croſs Creek, diſcovered by a negro, and reported to be worth 15,000l. ſterling; alſo thirteen waggons, with complete ſetts of horſes. Eight hundred and fifty common ſoldiers were made priſoners, diſarmed, and diſcharged. Col. Long has alſo apprehended ſeveral of their officers, who are now in Halifax goal, viz. Col. John Piles, Major Thomas Collins, Captains David Jackſon, Enoch Bradby, John Piles, Thomas Bradford, and William Bradford; Lieutenants Stephen Parker and Daniel M'Donald, the latter wounded through the thigh; Enſign Downing, and Dr. Robertſon York. There are in the ſame goal four perſons of the name of Field, one Turner, and three Bells; a midſhipman, and a quarter-gunner of the Scorpion; likewiſe one Kingſborough M'Donald, Colonels Hugh M'Donald, Thomas Rutherford, Hector M'Neal, and Alexander M'Donald; Captains Morriſon, M'Kenzie, Thomas Weir, Leggate, Solomon Groſs, Parſons, M'Coy, Muſe, John Micheſon, Neil M'Carter, and Adjutant Fraſer; Lieutenants Colin M'Iver, Joſhua Hews, ——— Cameron, Donald Hews, Donald Cameron, and ſundry other Lieutenants and Enſigns, whoſe names we have not an account of; Kenneth M'Donald, aid de camp, James Hepburn ſecretary, Parſon Beattie, Aaron Verdy, waggon-maſter, and Dr. Morriſon, Commiſſary. General M'Donald and Brigadier-General M'Leod (the latter of whom was killed, and the other taken priſoner) ſet out at the head of this banditti, with the avowed intention of carrying Governor Martin to the interior parts of the province. Theſe two officers paſſed through Newbern a few months ago, where they took a ſolemn oath, before the committee of that town, that their buſineſs in the province was only to ſee their friends and relations.

It is an undoubted fact, that between 8 and 9000 wt. of gunpowder is juſt brought into this colony, from one of the French Iſlands, with a number of field-pieces, four and ſix-pounders, ſome muſkets, &c. Several French gentlemen likewiſe came in the veſſel, one of whom, ſhortly after their arrival, ſet out for Philadelphia.

While a couple of tenders were on their way up James river, laſt Thurſday night, which was very dark and ſtormy, one of them got faſt aground below Jameſtown, within a ſmall diſtance of the ſhore; and the crew, finding it impracticable to get her off, ſtaid on board till next morning, when all hands left her, and rowed to the other tender, leaving behind a number of cannon balls, a quantity of ſalt, ſome ſailors clothes, &c. They then proceeded up to a plantation of Mr. Harriſon's of Brandon, from whence they ſtole eight ſteers out of a cart, and twelve lean cows, which they ſlaughtered and took with them, for the uſe of Lord Dunmore's hungry fleet and army, robbing the overſeer likewiſe of all his houſehold goods, ſtripping the negro cabins, and carried with them, by force, two valuable negro men, as recruits, we ſuppoſe, for the *Royal Regiment of Black Fuſileers*.

About ten days ago, a ſloop bound from Hiſpaniola to Philadelphia, the property of Mr. Beveridge, merchant in that city, and commanded by Capt. Forreſter, was taken in the Bay by a tender belonging to the Roebuck man of war, and one Rogers, a midſhipman, with five ſeamen, were put on board to conduct her to Norfolk; at the ſame time taking out all the hands, except the mate and a boy. In her voyage thither, one of the caſks of wine in the hold becoming leaky, by ſome accident, the midſhipman and his party went down to ſtop the leak, when the mate and boy, with great addreſs, ſhut down the hatches and ſecured the priſoners, and then puſhed to the Eaſtern Shore with the veſſel and cargo, the latter worth at leaſt 4000l. ſterling. Capt. Hammond, on hearing of this affair, ordered Capt. Forreſter, who was on board the Roebuck, up to the priſon ſhip at Norfolk, in a pilot boat, under the eſcort of a midſhipman and ſix hands; but the veſſel running aground on an oyſter bank, two miles below Lord Dunmore's ſhip, the midſhipman ordered one of the ſeamen into a canoe to do ſomething for the relief of the veſſel, when Capt. Forreſter ſeized the opportunity, and, leaping into the canoe, cut the painter with a jack-leg knife, on which ſhe ſwung off with the tide; then turning to the ſeaman, ſwore he would cut his throat if he offered to obſtruct him in his eſcape. This menace quieted the fellow till Capt. Forreſter had paddled about 100 yards, when, finding his eſcape was practicable, he pulled with all his might, and both got ſafely aſhore, amidſt a cloud of curſes and imprecations from the midſhipman and ſailors. The Captain, and his comrade whom he has taken, have gone to Accomack, to look after the veſſel, and to diſpoſe of the cargo to the beſt advantage.

Capt. Forreſter informs, that the Kingfiſher is gone round to Boſton, to bring a number of ſhips of war up Delaware River, to prevent the Philadelphians from making any farther preparations for the defence of their city; it being determined upon, it ſeems, that the grand attack ſhall be made upon Philadelphia, as ſoon as the fleet and troops arrive from England, but we hope will prove equally abortive with the reſt of the curſed miniſterial ſchemes to enſlave America.

CAMBRIDGE, March 21.

Laſt Sabbath the Britiſh army in Boſton, under Gen. Howe, conſiſting of upwards of 7000 men, after ſuffering an ignominious blockade for many months paſt, diſgracefully quitted all their ſtrong holds in Boſton and Charleſtown, fled from before the army of the United Colonies, and took refuge on board their ſhips. The moſt material particulars of this ſignal event are as follow: About 9 o'clock a body of the enemy were ſeen to march from Bunker's-Hill, and at the ſame time a very great number of boats, filled with troops, put off from Boſton, and made for the ſhipping, which moſtly lay below the Caſtle. On the firſt diſcovery of theſe movements, the Continental Army immediately paraded, ſeveral regiments embarked in boats, and proceeded down the river from this place. About the ſame time two men were ſent to Bunker's-Hill, in order to make diſcoveries. They proceeded accordingly; and, when arrived, making a ſignal that the fort was evacuated, a detachment was immediately ſent down from the army to take poſſeſſion of it. The troops in the river, which were commanded by Gen. Putnam, landed at Sewall's Point; where they received intelligence that all the Britiſh troops had left Boſton; on which a detachment was ſent to take poſſeſſion of the town, while the main body returned up the river. About the ſame time General Ward, attended by about 500 troops from Roxbury, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Learned (who unbarred and opened the gates) entered the town on that quarter, Enſign Richards carrying the Standard. The command of the whole being then given to General Putnam, he proceeded to take poſſeſſion of all the important poſts, and thereby became poſſeſſed, in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, of all the fortreſſes in that large and once populous and flouriſhing metropolis, which the flower of the Britiſh army, headed by an experienced General, and ſupported by a formidable fleet of men of war, had, but an hour before, evacuated in the moſt precipitate and cowardly manner. God grant that the late worthy inhabitants, now ſcattered abroad, may ſpeedily re-occupy their reſpective dwellings, and never more be diſturbed by the cruel hand of tyranny; and may the air of that Capital be never again contaminated by the ſtinking breath of Toryiſm.

The joy of our friends in Boſton, on ſeeing the victorious and gallant troops of their country enter the town almoſt at the heels of their barbarous oppreſſors, was inexpreſſibly great. The mutual congratulations and tender embraces, which ſoon after took place, between thoſe of the neareſt connections in life, for a long time cruelly rent aſſunder by the tyranny of our implacable enemies, ſurpaſſes deſcription. From ſuch a ſett of beings the preſervation of property was not expected. And it was found that a great part of the evacuated houſes had been pillaged, the furniture broke and deſtroyed, and many of the buildings greatly damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that the buildings belonging to the Hon. Mr. Hancock, particularly his elegant manſion-houſe, were left in good order. All the linen and woollen goods, except ſome that might be ſecreted, were carried off by the enemy. All the ſalt and molaſſes, which they could find, were deſtroyed. The enemy alſo deſtroyed great quantities of effects belonging to themſelves, which they could not carry away, ſuch as gun carriages, and other carriages of various kinds, houſe furniture, &c. together with a quantity of flour and hay. All their forts, batteries, redoubts and breaſt works, remain entire and complete; they left many of their heavieſt cannon, mounted on carriages, and ſeveral of them charged; all of them were either ſpiked up or had a trunnion beat off. They alſo left ſeveral of their largeſt mortars. Quantities of cannon ſhot, ſhells, numbers of ſmall arms, and other inſtruments of war, have been found in many parts of the town, thrown off the wharffs, concealed in vaults, or broken in pieces. In the fort on Bunker's-Hill ſeveral hundred good blankets were found. It is ſaid, about 15 or 20 of the King's horſes have been alſo taken up in the town; and it is thought about the ſame number of Tories remain behind, all the reſt being gone with the fleet.

We are told that the Tories were thunderſtruck when orders were iſſued for evacuating the town, after being many hundred times aſſured, that ſuch reinforcements would be ſent, as to enable the King's troops to ravage the country at pleaſure. Thus are many of thoſe deluded creatures, thoſe vile traitors to their country, obliged at laſt, in their turn, to abandon their once delightful habitations, and go they know not where. Many of them, it is ſaid, conſidered themſelves as undone, and ſeemed, at times, inclined to throw themſelves on the mercy of their offended country, rather than leave it. One or more of them, it is reported, have been left to end their lives by the unnatural act of ſuicide.

The enemy, previous to their going off, ſcattered great numbers of crows feet on Boſton-Neck, and in the ſtreets, in order to retard our troops in caſe of a purſuit; and with ſuch ſilence and precaution did they embark, that a great part of the inhabitants did not know it till after they were gone. The priſoners, who were long confined in goal, were cruelly carried off in irons.

To the wiſdom, firmneſs, intrepidity and military abilities of our amiable and beloved General, his Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; to the aſſiduity, ſkill and bravery of the other worthy Generals and Officers of the army; and to the hardineſs and gallantry of the Soldiery, is to be aſcribed, under God, the glory and ſucceſs of our arms, in driving from one of the ſtrongeſt holds in America, ſo conſiderable a part of the Britiſh army as that which laſt week occupied the capital of this province.

The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of about 100 ſail, ſtill lie between the Caſtle and Nantaſket.

WATERTOWN, March 25.

Tueſday eveing the enemy ſet fire to the block-houſe and barracks at the Caſtle, and Wedneſday they were employed at the ſame place in blowing up and demoliſhing the fortifications.

A part of the Continental army is now employed in fortifying Fort-Hill in Boſton, to ſecure the town againſt any attacks which may be made by the enemy's ſhips of war.

We hear about 150 pieces of cannon, ſeveral thouſand buſhels of wheat, and a vaſt quantity of coal, ſome hay, flour, &c. have been found in Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.

Captain Monro, from South-Carolina, informs, that a large ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, with a valuable cargoe of ſugars, had put into South-Carolina to refit, but was ſtopped by order of the Provincial Congreſs, and it was thought would be condemned.—Several veſſels laden with rice, bound for England, were likewiſe ſeized by the inhabitants of Georgia.

Capt. Monro further informs, that the Provincial Congreſs have ſequeſtered the eſtate of Sir John Stuart, the miniſterial Superintendant of Indian affairs, and alſo the eſtate of his ſon-in-law (name unknown.)

NEWPORT, March 25.

The miniſterial fleet on this ſtation, about a fortnight paſt, took a double decked brig in Narraganſet Bay, belonging to this place; they took off her upper deck, and fitted her with 8 or 10 guns, and laſt Wedneſday and Thurſday the whole fleet, conſiſting of the ſhips Roſe, Glaſgow and Swan, two brigs of 8 or 10 guns each, three armed tenders, and a large tranſport ſnow, ſailed on a cruiſe, and next day in the afternoon returned again with two prize ſloops, both from Connecticut, one bound to the Weſt-Indies, and the other to the Eaſtward, loaded with proviſions.

NEW-LONDON, March 22.

By a veſſel arrived here from South-Carolina we learn, that three or four Britiſh ſhips are at Georgia, and had landed 3 or 400 men, who joined the Tories, and drove the Sons of Liberty out of the town (Savanna) but that ſome thouſands of men had marched from Charleſtown to their aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Thurſday about 1000 riflemen arrived here from Boſton; and Saturday laſt Brigadier General Heath, with Stark's, Webb's, Bond's, Patterſon's and Greton's regiments, arrived here from the ſame place, by way of New-London.

Part of Col. Dayton's Battalion from Elizabeth-Town, and ſeveral companies from Connecticut, came to town laſt week alſo; ſo that we now have here about 8000 men.

Tueſday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, Brigadier General Baron De Woedike, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; and ſeveral other gentlemen.

By the Albany poſt we are informed, that letters had juſt come to hand in Albany, informing, that Governor Carleton, one morning, had ſhot ſeventeen of his men for refuſing to fight: that the few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebec, were much divided: that our forces amounted to 5700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 6000; and that our troops were to ſtorm the city the 20th of March.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

EXTRACTS from the Votes of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1776. P. M.

THE Houſe again took up the Reſolves of the Committee appointed to conſider the Reſolutions of Congreſs, which having been read a ſecond Time, and ſeparately agreed to, on the queſtion, were tranſcribed, and follow in theſe words, *viz.*

Reſolved, 1. That any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within this Colony, who ſhall harbour and conceal any Deſerter (knowing him to be ſuch) from the Continental Forces, or any other Forces raiſed within this or any other of the United Colonies, for the Defence of *America*, ſhall forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding *Fifty*, nor leſs than *Thirty Dollars*, or ſuffer three Months Impriſonment for each Offence, being convicted thereof, by the Teſtimony of one or more Witneſſes, before any two Juſtices of the Peace of the City, Borough or County reſpectively, where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, who are hereby authorized to hear and determine all Offences contrary to the above Reſolve; which Fine ſhall be depoſited in the Hands of the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough or Townſhip, where the Offence is committed, for the Uſe of the Poor of ſuch Place.

Reſolved, 2. That the Commander in Chief, or the Officer commanding a Detachment, or any Poſt in this Colony, have Power, and he is hereby authorized, to adminiſter an Oath or Affirmation to any Perſon or Perſons, to the Truth of any Information or Intelligence ſuch Perſon or Perſons may give, relative to the Public, Military or Naval Service.

Reſolved, 3. That there ſhall be erected, and conſtantly held, in the City of *Philadelphia*, a Court of Juſtice, by ſuch able and diſcreet Perſon as ſhall be appointed, from Time to Time, by the Aſſembly, and commiſſioned under the Hand and Seal of their Speaker for that Purpoſe, whoſe Buſineſs it ſhall be to take Cognizance of and try the Juſtice of any Capture or Captures of any Veſſel or Veſſels, that ſhall be made by any Perſon or Perſons in Purſuance of the Reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into the Port of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid; and the Judge ſo commiſſioned to hold ſaid Court as aforeſaid ſhall have Power, at all Times, to iſſue his Warrant or Warrants to the Marſhal of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, hereafter to be appointed by the Committee of Safety, which they are hereby impowered to do, commanding him to ſummon twelve honeſt and lawful Men of the County of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid to appear before the ſaid Judge, at ſuch Time and Place as he ſhall appoint; and the ſaid Marſhal is required to execute ſaid Warrant, and make Return thereof, as in and by the ſame he ſhall be authorized and directed.

Reſolved, 4. That when any Perſon or Perſons ſhall take and bring into any Port, in this Colony, any Veſſel or Veſſels, that have been offending or employed by the Enemy, contrary to the Reſolves of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo taking or bringing in ſuch Veſſel, ſhall immediately make out a Bill in Writing, therein giving a full and ample Account of the Time and Manner of the Caption of ſaid Veſſel, and the Employment ſhe was in when ſo taken, and of the Perſons who were aiding and aſſiſting in taking her, to the beſt of his Knowledge, at the Time of her Caption, and ſhall deliver the ſame to the Judge who ſhall have Juriſdiction of the Port aforeſaid, with all the Papers that may be found on board ſuch Veſſel, to the Intent that the Jury may have the Benefit of Evidence therefrom ariſing; and the Judge, to whom ſaid Bill ſhall be delivered, ſhall immediately iſſue his Warrant or Warrants as aforeſaid to the ſaid Marſhal, commanding him, in Manner aforeſaid, to return twelve good and lawful Men to try the Truth of any Facts alledged in ſuch Bill; which Jury ſhall be ſworn, or affirmed, to return and give a true Verdict upon the ſaid Bill according to Evidence; and if it ſhall appear to ſaid Judge, by ſaid Verdict, that ſuch Veſſel had been employed or offending as aforeſaid, he ſhall condemn ſaid Veſſel, Cargo and Appurtenances, and order them to be ſold at public Vendue, and ſhall order the Charges of ſaid Trial and Condemnation to be paid out of the Money ſuch Veſſel and Cargo ſhall ſell for, into the Hands of *Michael Hillegas*, Eſq; the Treaſurer of this Colony, or ſuch other Treaſurer as the Aſſembly ſhall appoint, and ſhall order the Reſidue thereof to be delivered to the Captors, their Agents or Attornies, for the Uſe and Benefit of ſuch Captors and others concerned therein. And if two or more Veſſels, the Commanders whereof ſhall be properly commiſſioned, ſhall jointly take ſuch veſſel, the Money ariſing from the Sale thereof, her Cargo and Appurtenances, after Payment of all Charges as aforeſaid, ſhall be divided between the Captors, in Proportion to their Men. And the ſaid Judge, before whom any ſuch Trial and Condemnation as is afore-mentioned ſhall be had, ſhall be, and is hereby authorized to make out his Precept, under his Hand and Seal, directed to the ſaid Marſhal, requiring him to ſell ſuch Veſſel, Cargo and Appurtenances, and to pay thereout the Charges of Trial, Condemnation and Sale, to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, and to deliver the Reſidue to the Captors and Perſons concerned as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, 5. That there ſhall be paid to the Judge, Jurors, Marſhal and Clerk, out of the public Treaſury, ſuch Fees as have been heretofore paid in the Port of *Philadelphia*, in like Caſes, or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed.

Reſolved, 6. That when any ſuch Bill ſhall be delivered to ſuch Judge, he ſhall cauſe Notification thereof, and the Name (if known) and Deſcription of the Veſſel ſo brought in, with the Day ſet for the Trial thereon, in at leaſt two of the public New-Papers, printed at *Philadelphia*, fifteen Days before the Time ſet for the Trial, that the Owner of ſuch Veſſel, or any Perſon concerned, may appear and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why ſuch Veſſel, with her Cargo and Appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, 7. That the Proceſs and Proceeding upon any Veſſel that ſhall be re-taken from the Enemy by any Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be in the ſame Manner as is herein provided for other Veſſels; and to be ſold and diſpoſed of in Manner aforeſaid, for the Benefit and to the Uſes directed by the Congreſs aforeſaid, in Caſes of Re-captures.

Reſolved, 8. That in all Caſes an Appeal ſhall be allowed to the Congreſs, or ſuch Perſon as they ſhall appoint for the hearing and trying Appeals; provided the Appeal be demanded within five Days after definitive Sentence,

and ſuch Appeal be lodged with the Secretary of Congreſs, within forty Days afterwards; and provided the Party appealing ſhall give Security to proſecute the ſaid Appeal to effect. And in caſe of the Death of the Secretary, during the Receſs of Congreſs, then the ſaid Appeal to be lodged in Congreſs, within twenty Days after the Meeting thereof.

Reſolved, 9. That the Judge of ſuch Court ſhall appoint an able Clerk, who ſhall keep a true and fair Record of all the Proceedings of ſaid Court, and ſhall be duly ſworn or affirmed to act, in the ſaid Office, with Truth and Fidelity, and his Atteſtations ſhall be received as Evidence.

Reſolved, 10. That the Depoſitions of the Witneſſes, in any of the Caſes aforeſaid, ſhall be taken before the Judge aforeſaid, and filed in the Clerk's Office, and that the ſame ſhall be, at all Times, admitted in Evidence, in caſe of the Death or Abſence of the Witneſs; and that the ſame Depoſitions ſhall and may be taken, *ex Parte*, on ſuch Notice being given to the adverſe Party as the ſaid Judge ſhall direct and appoint.

And whereas it is neceſſary to aſcertain impartially the Number of Inhabitants of this as well as the other United Colonies, in order to fix the Quota of Taxes to be by them reſpectively raiſed and paid, towards ſinking the Monies iſſued by the Continental Congreſs, for the Support and Defence of the ſaid Colonies,

Reſolved, therefore, 11. That the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Wards of the City of *Philadelphia*, and of the Boroughs, Diſtricts and Townſhips, in the Counties of this Province reſpectively, having firſt taken an Oath or Affirmation for that Purpoſe, ſhall make diligent Search and Enquiry, and thereupon make a fair and juſt Return of the Number of Inhabitants of all Ages and Sexes (including Negroes and Mulattoes) in their reſpective Boroughs, Diſtricts, Wards and Townſhips, diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral Ages and Sexes, according to a printed Liſt to be furniſhed them by the Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe, and ſhall deliver the ſame compleated, on or before the First Day of *December* next, to the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties, who ſhall forthwith tranſmit the ſame to the Aſſembly. And if any Aſſeſſor ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the Duty aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any Sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, which ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame Manner as is directed by the Laws of this Province, for levying and recovering Fines impoſed on Aſſeſſors refuſing or neglecting to perform the Duties therein required of them, to be paid into Hands of the reſpective County-Treaſurers, to be by them delivered to the ſame Perſon, and applied to the ſame Uſe as the other Monies directed to be levied by the Reſolves of this Houſe; and in caſe of Neglect or Refuſal as aforeſaid, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, are hereby authorized and required to appoint another fit and capable Perſon, in the Place of him ſo neglecting or refuſing, who is hereby impowered to perform the Duties enjoined by the foregoing Reſolve.

And whereas it is neceſſary to prevent the arreſting of Continental or Colonial Soldiers for ſmall Debts,

Reſolved, 12. That no ſuch Soldier ſhall be arreſted or impriſoned, at the Suit of any Creditor, unleſs the ſaid Creditor make Oath or Affirmation, that the ſaid Soldier is juſtly indebted to him in the Sum of *Thirty-five Dollars*, over and above all Diſcounts; and that the Eſtate of ſuch Soldier ſhall not be liable to Attachment, at the Suit or for the Benefit of all or any of his Creditors, unleſs their Debts in the Whole, on being aſcertained by their Oaths or Affirmations, ſhall amount to more than *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*.

Extract of a Letter by the Packet, Dec. 23, 1776.

" Lord George Germaine has inliſted himſelf into the Miniſterial Cauſe; he is eſteemed, in Point of Abilities, inferior to none in the Nation (he is greater in the *Cabinet* than in the *Field*) he appears ſanguine of Succeſs, and declared in his firſt Speech as Miniſter, that " ſuch Terms ſhould be offered to America as ſhe might receive with Safety, and ſuch as Great Britain might offer without depreciating her Dignity; if, after that, they ſhould continue rebellious, he pledged himſelf (vauntingly) to the Houſe, that he would find Men and Money abundantly ſufficient to reduce them;"—he ſaid, " upon theſe terms he came into Adminiſtration, and he was determined to act accordingly."

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, March 16.

" The men of war are taking prizes daily. They took a ſloop a few days ago from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, with a cargoe of 3000l. on board. A gentleman in St. Euſtatia received a letter from his friend in Martinico the day before yeſterday, informing him of advice from France, that 36 ſhips of the line and frigates were waiting, all prepared for an expedition, but their deſtination was kept a profound ſecret."

By a Letter, of the beſt Authority, from Cambridge, dated March 25, 1776, we are informed, That the Miniſterial troops have blown up, burnt and demoliſhed the Caſtle totally; that they have been in Nantaſket Road ever ſince their embarkation;—their ſtay there is judged neceſſary to prepare for ſailing, as neither the veſſels themſelves, nor, as loaded, were fit for the ſea, being loaded in great haſte and diſorder;—this account is confirmed by a deſerter, who ſays they have yards, booms, bowſprits, &c. to fix. Some conjecture they mean to give the Provincial troops a parting blow, as their whole force is now collected, 15 veſſels having arrived with troops from the Weſt-Indies ſince their flight from Boſton. Six regiments of the Continental troops have marched to New-York;—ten regiments of the militia were to be diſcharged the firſt of April. As ſoon as the fleet had ſailed from Nantaſket General Waſhington propoſed ſetting out for New-York.—The Provincial troops are now fortifying Fort-Hill,—and demoliſhing the lines on Roxbury Neck, which are a defence againſt the country only.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 1.

" Out of 106 Cannon, found at the Caſtle at Boſton, only five 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, and one 12-pounder can be made ſerviceable.—One 24-pounder was turned upon a Man of War, and our People were getting ready to fire; ſhe ſaw it, and fell Half a Mile lower down."

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION,
March 26, 1776.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, " That if any perſon ſhall be ſo loſt to all virtue " and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the " BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of " Congreſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency " thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the " city, county or diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch " perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an " enemy of this country, and be precluded from all " trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies." And whereas BENJAMIN SHARPLESS, of this city, being charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before the Committee for the city and liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in his defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by his own acknowledgment, that he has heretofore received, and does continue to receive, Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with his former conduct.—This Committee therefore (the party having declared he did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid BENJAMIN SHARPLESS as an ENEMY to his country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Ordered, that the above be publiſhed.
Extract from the minutes,
R. S. JONES, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,
March 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That this Committee will give forty five ſhillings for every hundred groſs weight of good merchantable BRIMSTONE, of the produce and manufacture of this province, that ſhall be delivered to Mr. Robert Towers, Commiſſary, in this city, within ſix months from this time.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

In Committee, Germantown, March 28, 1776.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to this Committee, that divers perſons of this townſhip, retailers of ſalt and other articles, are inclined to take the advantage of our diſtreſſed ſituation, by holding ſome articles at an exorbitant price, eſpecially that moſt neceſſary article of ſalt, notwithſtanding the reaſonable regulations ſo lately made by the Committee of the city of Philadelphia, who have found the ſcarcity of many articles to be artificial, and therefore have rated them accordingly, viz.—Liſbon Salt at 4*s.* per ſingle buſhel or greater quantity, and Liverpool Blond ditto at 5*s.* per ditto;—*Reſolved therefore*, that the venders of ſalt within this townſhip ought to advance only Three-pence per buſhel on the above prices, to defray the carriage thereof; and as many poor people are under a neceſſity of buying their ſalt by ſmall quantities, in ſuch caſe we recommend it to be ſold at the rate of Nine-pence per half-peck.——Should this Committee receive any more ſuch diſagreeable complaints for the future, the perſons occaſioning the ſame need not be ſurprized to ſee their names publiſhed to their diſtreſſed country. *Joſeph Farree, James Heaſlet, Jacob Hall, Samuel Mechlin, Martin Showecker, John Rex.*

*** The Members of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION for the County of Philadelphia, are particularly deſired to meet on Monday next, the 8th inſtant, at the houſe of Jacob Neff.

Philadelphia County, ſſ.

THE Public will pleaſe to take notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, for the County of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of April inſt. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

*** *The Committee of* PRIVATES *are to meet this Evening, at Six o'Clock, at Mr. Thorne's School, in Vidal's Alley.——N. B. The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their Attendance.*

¶¶ The CONTRIBUTORS to the *United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures*, are deſired to meet at the Manufactory Houſe on the 9th Inſtant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe two Managers, and conſider ſeveral Reſolves to be propoſed, agreeable to an Order of the Annual Meeting—Particulars of which will ſhortly be publiſhed.

The FORESTER and the LION.

THE Foreſter meeting with a Lion one Day, they diſcourſed together for a while, without differing much in opinion. At laſt a diſpute happened to ariſe, about the point of ſuperiority between a Man and a Lion; the Man, wanting a better argument, ſhewed the Lion a marble monument, on which was placed the ſtatue of a Man ſtriding over a vanquiſhed Lion. If this, ſays the Lion, is all you have to ſay for it, let us be the carvers, and we will make the Lion ſtriding over the Man.

This Fable ſheweth us, in a ſtrong point of view, that the Foreſter of Æſop's day, as well as he of ours, was a perſon who could not argue the matter in diſpute fairly with his opponent, but relied upon the work and ingenuity of others of his own ſide to prove the matter in controverſy. But it would be well if our Foreſter would conſider, that thoſe who have not the ſame views of things with himſelf want to ſee the monument that the Lion is about carving, before they determine the diſpute between him and the Foreſter.—And, as this Fable is now re-publiſhed for thy inſtruction, O Foreſter, leſt thou ſhould really or deſignedly not underſtand it, I will give thee the application of it, for *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*, as my friend Horace expreſſes himſelf, which is, being interpreted, *Change but the names, the fable's told of thee.* Cato and thyſelf are diſputing whether theſe Colonies will be happier in a ſtate of independence, or in a ſtate of reconciliation with Great-Britain, on conſtitutional principles; and when Cato had produced his arguments in favour of the ſide he took, and they ſeemed to bear hard on thee, thou, like thy name-ſake in the fable, for want of argument, ſheweſt the book called *Common Senſe*, and takeſt it for granted that thy point is already proved, whereupon Cato tells thee, let him write, and he will ſhew thee that that book is not to be depended on—this reaſonable requeſt thou will not grant him, but when he ſets about writing thou endeavoureſt to interrupt him; I would therefore recommend to thee to wait till Cato has finiſhed his work, and then the judges will determine the matter between you, upon a full examination on both ſides.

Before I part with thee I would give thee a ſhort ſtory, by which if thou art wiſe thou may'ſt profit. An old woman went to a college to hear a Latin diſpute between two ſcholars, and as ſoon as it was finiſhed gave her opinion in favour of a calm, ſoft-ſpeaking youth: and upon being aſked whether ſhe had underſtood them, replied, " No; but I can ſee who got angry firſt." The moral of which is, that thoſe who have not arguments to ſupport them generally deſcend to paſſion and abuſe. I would therefore adviſe thee, if thou ſhould'ſt write again, to avoid thoſe expreſſions of anger with which thy firſt letter is almoſt wholly filled, and make uſe of ſober argument, if thou haſt any. *Thine*, ÆSOP, *junior*.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL ſtone HOUSE, with a kitchen, the lot that it ſtands on is not quite an acre of ground, it is ſituated on the Schuylkill road, 4½ miles from town and directly oppoſite to Mr. John Lawrence's place, extreamly well calculated for an afternoon's retreat, or for children, during the ſummer heats, as it is remarkably cool, tho' its ſituation is in a valley; from it is ſeen Mr. Keppele's, Mr. Lawrence's, and other improvements on this ſide the river; alſo a ſmall ſheet of the river, the hills on the oppoſite ſide, and a full view of the Governor's houſe. Enquire of TURBUTT FRANCIS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. *March* 23, 1776. 4 W.

THE Townſhip Aſſeſſors of the county of Cheſter, that have neglected to make their returns agreeable to the reſolutions of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, are hereby ordered to make their returns to us, or otherwiſe offer their objections on the 13th day of April inſt. at the houſe of Jacob James, in the townſhip of Goſhen, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or otherwiſe we ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of levying the fines, as directed by the aforeſaid reſolves. THOMAS LEVIS, THOMAS TAYLOR, WILLIAM EVANS, Commiſſioners.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN that can be well recommended, can tend a Merchant Mill and make a Flour Barrel, will meet with reaſonable Encouragement, by applying to Mr. BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King; if he has a Wife and ſmall Family, it will not be any Objection. He muſt make Application in 10 or 12 Days from the Date of this Advertiſement. *April* 1, 1776. †

ONE HOGSHEAD of RUM

WAS left in a Store, in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, ſome Months ago, by ſome Perſon who, as it is ſuppoſed, has forgot it. The Owner is deſired to come, or ſend, and prove his Property, pay Charges and take it away, within 3 Weeks from this Time, otherwiſe it will be ſold, the Charges deducted, and the Remainder kept for an Owner, whenever he may appear, by THOMAS GILPIN. § *April* 2, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th of April, 1776, at the Iron Works (formerly called Bennett's Works) 9 miles from York-town, and 1 mile from Sasquehanna river, on Codorus creek,

SUNDRY NEGROES, viz. One a hammerman, one a refiner, and one a ſtack taker or attender; they are fit for any plantation work: Alſo horſes, waggons, gears, &c. breeding mares, colts, cows, ſheep, all the utenſils belonging to a ſmith's ſhop, with ſeveral other articles, too tedious to mention; where attendance will be given, and nine months credit, giving bond and ſecurity, if required, by the ſubſcriber at ſaid works. ROBERT M'CORLEY. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

THE PLANTATION on which the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate on the great road between Cheſter and Darby, containing about 80 acres, ſeven of which are marſh meadow, a good houſe, well, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms, apply to SKETCHLEY MORTON. ¶

To be LETT for the Summer Seaſon,

A GENTEEL HOUSE, about ſix Miles from the City of Philadelphia, a high and pleaſant Situation as any in the County. Enquire of PETER OTT, on the Premiſes, or of JOHN PALMER, at the Falls of Schuylkill. ¶

A SCOTCH Girl, named Jane Forbes, *about 20 years of age, ran away from the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 18th of February; ſhe is ſhort and thick, has black hair, a round full face, with high cheek bones, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, has black eyes, and a ſoft inarticulate voice, ſpeaks much in the Scotch dialect, has the appearance of great good humour, and aſſects a modeſt down-caſt look; her dreſs was a cloth coloured pelong bonnet, lined with pale blue mantua, light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood and gimp, broad ſtriped ribbon round her neck, white kenting handkerchief, brown and yellow camblattee gown, blue ſtuff quilted petticoat, lined with blue baize, and a pale green and white ſtriped lincey jacket and petticoat.* Twenty Shillings *will be paid to any perſon who ſecures her in any goal, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and* Forty Shillings *if at a greater diſtance, together with all reaſonable charges.* RICHARD WELLS. 8 *W.*

RUN away, on Tueſday, the 12th of March laſt, a Negroe MAN, named ALLI, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thin viſaged, pock-fretted, rather more of a yelloviſh colour than black; had on, when he went away, a white flannel under jacket, with black ſpots, one ſhort ſtriped lincey jacket, a blue ſurtout, bound with red, a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, light blue milled yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FRANKS. ¶

Cæcil County, Maryland, March 25, 1776.

THE Famous Horſe BLACKEMORE will Cover MARES this Seaſon at the Subſcriber's, living near the Great Road leading from *William Longwall*'s Tavern, in *Cæcil* county, to *Samuel Kennedy*'s, in *New-London* townſhip, *Cheſter* county, about 3 miles from *Kennedy*'s, and 1½ from *Longwall*'s. *Blackemore* is a jet black, with a ſtar, a ſnip, and white foot; he is a colt of the famous Engliſh dray horſe imported by Colonel *Francis*, and is reckoned by good judges to be as compleatly made as moſt of the breed; *Blackemore* paces, trots, and canters well, goes very eaſy for the rider, is excellent either for ſaddle or draft; *Blackemore* is riſing 5 years old this graſs, he is 15½ hands high. Any Gentlemen who chooſe to bring or ſend their Mares to *Blackemore*, ſhall have the ſervice of him at the low rate of *Twelve Shillings* the ſeaſon, *Six Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Twenty-four* to inſure a colt. Any Gentlemen who chooſe to breed from *Blackemore*, may depend upon the utmoſt care taken to render him ſerviceable, and their cuſtom greatly acknowledged by, their friend and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSIAH ALEXANDER.

CAME, on the 11th of December, 1775, to the plantation of Philip Klinger, living near Shamokin, on the Point Creek, one mile diſtant from the Double Eagle, about 26 miles below Sunbury, A GREY HORSE, about 3 or 4 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, and hath a white head. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ *PHILIP KLINGER.*

March 11, 1776.

I *MICHAEL BOWMAN*, of *Manheim* townſhip, *Lancaſter* county, find myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity in this manner to inform the public, that my wife *Anne* has behaved very unbecoming, in abſenting herſelf from me for 5 years together, and contracting debts to a conſiderable amount on my account, which I have been obliged to pay. In *Sept.* 1774, upon her promiſing that for the future ſhe would conduct herſelf in a proper manner, I received her again; but ſhe ſoon broke her promiſe; ſo that on the 3d of *Jan.* 1775, I was ready to bid her farewel, but ſhe making a new promiſe of good behaviour before witneſſes, I reſolved to make another trial; but ſhe has ſince aſſociated with diſorderly perſons, eſpecially with men, that by this time I have ſunk Thirty-five Pounds through her means; wherefore I forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no more debts of her contracting, from the date hereof. MICHAEL BOWMAN. ¶

Let it not be ſaid, that I am here drawing a horrible picture to frighten this country into an abſolute ſubmiſſion to Great-Britain. No. I perſevere in my belief, that on our preſent plan of reſiſtance Britain can never force us either into ſubmiſſion or reconciliation, but upon ſuch terms as the united wiſdom of the colonies ſhall deem ſafe and honourable. But upon the other plan, it is much to be feared, that ſubmiſſion as well as ruin might be our lot; and were I diſpoſed to give bad names to any perſons, who may perhaps be honeſtly enquiring after our true intereſt in this conteſt, they who adviſe ſuch a plan, and not Cato, might be called *inimical* to theſe colonies. Nor let it be ſaid, that the wiſhed for aſſiſtance is not that of armies, but of fleets for trade, and commercial protection. Even ſuppoſing that to be the caſe, will the fleets of any power, who can look thoſe of Britain in the face, be content juſt to take a peep at our fruitful ſhores, give us their protection when called upon, and then return quietly home? But the author of Common Senſe (and 'tis him I am now anſwering) makes no ſuch diſtinction; and ſpeaks of the "aſſiſtance of *France* and *Spain*" generally—and that for the purpoſes of a total ſeparation from Great-Britain—His words are theſe—

"It is unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that France or Spain "will give us any *kind of aſſiſtance*, if we mean only to "make uſe of that aſſiſtance for the purpoſe of *repairing* "the breach, and ſtrengthening the connection, between "Britain and America."—That the aſſiſtance here meant is not confined to mere naval aſſiſtance in the idea of ſome, who are great advocates for this author's pamphlet, might have been eaſily gathered from their expreſſions, when we received the late accounts of the arrival of unuſual numbers of troops in the neighbouring French Weſt-Indies.—

But this only alarmed others the more; and I am well perſuaded that this writer's idea is not yet adopted by many perſons of much conſideration in this country, much leſs by any Public Bodies. I conſider it only as thrown out to collect the ſentiments of America upon it, although I cannot but think it a dangerous as well as unſeaſonable queſtion at this time, and could have been content that it had not been brought before the public. But ſince it hath been made a queſtion, it ought now to be fairly diſcuſſed, for whatever we have left, worthy of our attention as freemen, is all involved in this ſtake; and when important queſtions are put upon the footing, that if they are not anſwered they are to be taken for granted, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to examine them.

For my part, the more I conſider the matter (and I have long conſidered it impartially) the more I am perſuaded that our political ſalvation can only be worked out by our own united virtue, and upon our own foundation. When it ſhall clearly appear that we can no longer ſtand upon this ground; when we ſhall be generally convinced, by better arguments than declamation, and the abuſe of things venerable and antient, that future connection with Great-Britain is neither poſſible nor ſafe; then we ſhall be fully *united* and prepared, at every riſk, to purſue whatever meaſures the ſenſe of the community, fairly collected, ſhall think neceſſary to adopt. But even then, before we launch forth, many domeſtic concerns are to be adjuſted.

Under what form of government are we to confederate? How much of our antient conſtitutions is to be preſerved? Who is to ſettle our claſhing territorial claims? In what caſes are the juriſdiction and expences of theſe colonies to be joint or ſeparate? On what terms are we to engage foreign alliances, and yet to ſecure our liberties in connection with them? Are the colonies to vote equally in determining theſe grand concerns; or is a new repreſentation to be formed, in proportion to numbers and conſequence?

I might propoſe more queſtions of this kind; and when the neceſſity comes, they will riſe thick enough upon us, and we muſt then encounter them all, for the ſake of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which I would never deſert, but with my life. But I am ſure that the author of Common Senſe, who labours to prove that the *neceſſity is already come*, offers nothing on this head that can give much ſatisfaction to the public in general. Truſting, however, that in the preceding part of his work he has levelled the Engliſh conſtitution to the duſt, together with all our American conſtitutions, which are formed on ſimilar models, and that he has thereby *led us paſt the Rubicon*, he may flatter himſelf that we will the more readily follow his future direction, and adopt what plans he may offer. But I chooſe to examine for myſelf, and having diſpatched his main argument for *Independence*, which he founds on the neceſſity of foreign aſſiſtance, I proceed to conſider ſome other parts of his work.

His firſt ſections on the origin of government and monarchy appear to be the ſtrangeſt medley of inconſiſtencies and contradictions, which were perhaps ever offered to the *Common Senſe* of any people, and calculated only to miſlead thoſe ſuperficial readers, who are content to believe as they go, without comparing one part of a writer's doctrine with another.

"Society, ſays he, is produced by our wants, and "government by our wickedneſs; the former promotes "our happineſs *poſſitively*, by uniting our affections; the "latter *negatively*, by *reſtraining* our vices—Govern-"ment, like dreſs, is the badge of loſt innocence; the "palaces of *Kings* are built on the ruins of the bowers "of Paradiſe."

If the author meant only by this to tell us, that if all men were perfectly virtuous, and followed the pure dictates of right reaſon, human governments would have been unneceſſary; then I could ſubſcribe to his doctrine, and might have paid him a compliment for cloathing an old truth in a ſpruce metaphor. But if he meant to prove that *monarchies* were any more founded on the ruins of paradiſe than Republics, he ought, in conſiſtency with himſelf, to have ſhewn us—that, after Adam was expelled from Paradiſe, he and his deſcendents, as ſoon as they were "four or five" ſtrong, and "able to raiſe a "tolerable dwelling in the wilderneſs"—were found erecting ſome ſort of palace for him as their king; and that, after this example, all future governments were *kingly*, in the firſt ages. But our author ſhews us no ſuch thing. On the contrary, when he ſpeaks of the manner of "peopling the world," and frames a government out of the ſtate of nature, the firſt idea he preſents us with is that of a pure Republic,—

"Some convenient tree, ſays he, affords a *State-Houſe*, "under the branches of which the WHOLE COLONY may "aſſemble to deliberate on public matters."—They proceed, as their numbers increaſe, to improve this conſtitution, and deviſe checks, that "the *elected* may not "form to themſelves an intereſt ſeparate from the *elect-ors*."—On theſe checks ("not on the unmeaning name "*King*) depends *the ſtrength of government and happi-neſs of the governed*."

How can this be reconciled to what follows? The author has told us that all government "being at beſt but a neceſſary evil, promotes happineſs only negatively, by *reſtraining* (viz. checking) our vices;" and in erecting his early Republic, he contrives his checks accordingly; but *(riſum teneatis!)* directly forgets himſelf, and ſays that no "power *which needs checking* can be from God." Thus, by his own argument, God has as little to do with the powers of government in the *Republican* as *mixt* forms. But further, leſt his readers ſhould alſo forget themſelves, and be carried away by his firſt aſſertion—that "the palaces of Kings were built on the ruins of Paradiſe," he takes care to tell us, and backs it with the authority of "ſcripture Chronology; that in the early ages of the world there were no Kings;" that the Devil himſelf, in thoſe ancient times, was but a dull fellow; and that, although "government by Kings was his moſt proſperous invention for the promotion of idolatry," he was a long while in hammering it out; which is but a poor compliment to Satan's cunning! For being a King himſelf from the beginning, he might have hit upon it ſooner. But I leave our author to make his own apology to his infernal Majeſty, if he be of his councile; for I have no buſineſs to interfere between them.

It is ſufficient to ſhew what uſe he makes of his *Common Senſe*, at the very outſet, in refuting his own firſt doctrine, and proving to demonſtration that, inſtead of *Palaces for Kings*, *State Houſes* for WHOLE COLONIES were built on the ruins of Paradiſe; nay more, that theſe ruins, in the caſe of the Jews, were near three thouſand years toſſed up and down into various forms, before they were converted into *Royal Edifices!* That I have not miſrepreſented our author in this argument, his own words will ſhew. "Near three thouſand years paſſed away, from the Moſaic account of the creation, till the Jews, under a national deluſion, requeſted a King. Till then, their form of government (except in extraordinary caſes, where the Almighty interpoſed) was a *kind of Republic*, &c."

He proceeds, in the next place, to perſuade us that he is as well acquainted with the ſecrets of *Heaven* as the devices of *Hell*, concerning the origin of Kingly government; and that the Almighty conſented at laſt to this "moſt proſperous invention of Satan," in mere wrath and vengeance againſt the Jews, as a greater puniſhment for their ingratitude, than could have been inflicted upon them by any other human form of government. There never was a greater perverſion of Scripture than our author has been guilty of in his endeavours to eſtabliſh this part of his argument, as every man of common underſtanding, who has his bible in his hand, may eaſily perceive.

The bounds preſcribed for this letter will not ſuffer me, at preſent, to point out his miſrepreſentations, and to ſhew how he ſets himſelf up, not only againſt the plain letter of ſcripture, but the univerſal ſenſe of wiſe and holy men of every age. It is not conſiſtent with my principles to ſay one word in favour of the divine right of Kings; nor do I believe a word of what others have ſaid in its favour. As little do I believe what has been ſaid concerning the divine right of republics, or any other human forms of government. But the queſtion is, whether God hath particularly reprobated any of them? For my part, as the author has ſet me the example of examining ſcripture on this head, I cannot find any modern Kings particularly rejected by Heaven, but MOUNSIER the KING of FRANCE. It is in the 35th chapter of Ezekiel; and I am ſure our author, who is ſo deeply verſed in ſcripture, could not have overlooked it, if it had not been for the treaty he propoſes with this King. The reader will readily allow that the application is much more natural than that which the author has made of the 8th chapter of the 1ſt book of Samuel.

Son of Man, ſet thy face againſt MOUNTSEIR (Heb. MOUNSEIR, *or* MONSEUR) *and prophecy againſt it* (Heb. *Him) and ſay unto him, thus ſaith the Lord God: Behold, O* Mountſeir *or* Mounſier, *I am againſt thee—becauſe thou haſt had a perpetual hatred, and haſt ſhed the blood of the children of Iſrael* [*that is, the French Proteſtants*] *by the force of the ſword—Therefore, as I live, ſaith the Lord God, I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood ſhall purſue thee—Sith thou haſt not hated blood, even blood ſhall purſue thee.—Thus will I make* MOUNTSEIR, *or* MONSIEUR, *moſt deſolate*—becauſe *thou haſt ſaid theſe* TWO *nations, and theſe* TWO *countries* [here Britain and America are clearly pointed out] *ſhall be mine, and we will poſſeſs it—whereas the Lord was there*—as much as to ſay, [you ſhall not have theſe two countries *Monſieur!* the Lord intends them for his own uſe—they ſhall be *free Proteſtant* countries.]

The reader may peruſe and apply the remainder of the chapter, which he may do as well as the author of *Common Senſe;* and, ſome may ſay, perhaps as well as

CATO.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 63 acres of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, 26 miles from Philadelphia, 12 from Burlington, and 7 from Mount-Holly, in a Village called Julius Town; there are on ſaid premiſes a handſome two ſtory dwelling-houſe, neatly painted and very pleaſantly ſituated, in a healthy part of the country, with good ſtables and a large hay-loft, waggon-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a good well of water, with a pump, at the kitchen door, a large garden, with a variety of fruit trees, neatly paled, a large orchard, containing 180 apple trees, about 45 acres of cleared land, 12 acres of meadow and 6 of woodland; there are alſo on ſaid tract three ſmall dwelling-houſes that will rent for Twelve Pounds yearly. The above place would ſuit a perſon who chooſes to retire from the city. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid plantation, and know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM FLEWLINGS, Eſq; in Burlington, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JAMES SMITH.

N. B. There is alſo to be ſold a Houſe and Lot of Land, in Burlington, containing four acres, fronting York-ſtreet, and bounding on Aſſiſkunk creek. For terms, enquire as above. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the 17th of February laſt, an indented ſervant man, named* John Robinſon, *he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſhort chunky man, dark complexion, with black hair, but very ſhort and a little foretop to it; had on, and took with him, a pair of white breeches and a pair of tow trowſers, an aſh coloured jacket, and a blue ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, an old wool hat, a pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he alſo took with him a large black Dog, with a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN CREINER, *Braſs-Founder.* ¶

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick town, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated on the Weſterly Branch of Schuylkill, in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, containing 300 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, the main road running through the ſame that leads to Shamokin, about 7 miles above; late Elias Hughes's place; a good ſquare log-houſe, convenient for a public-houſe, and a public-houſe kept at preſent; late the eſtate of Sebaſtian Maidera, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick townſhip, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Peter Markel and Michael Humel, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Jacob Komby; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Lancaſter County, March 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of LAND, *by private* SALE, *viz.*

ONE tract, containing 300 acres, lying in Conegocheague, adjoining lands of Colonel Chambers, John Campbell, Hamilton's claim, and others.

Another tract, in Conegocheague, containing about 150 acres, adjoining lands of William Marſhall, Mr. Ripby, and others; both places have large improvements.

Six tracts, every tract containing 300 acres, and allowance, lying in Morriſon's cove.

Another tract, ſituate in the ſame place, containing 180 acres, and allowance, with a very good mill-ſeat; the laſt mentioned ſeven tracts are very good limeſtone land, with very good walnut and all ſorts of the beſt of timber, very good to raiſe hemp, and great part of it will make excellent meadow, being very well watered; all the laſt mentioned lands lie about 7 miles from water carriage to Middletown; the above lands are well ſettled.

Another tract, on Shawna branch, in Bedford county, containing 300 acres and allowance, with a very good mill-ſeat, adjoining James Anderſon, Parſon Steel, Baynton and Wharton; lies about 11 miles to the Weſt of Bedford, on the main road leading to Fort-Pitt, has a great quantity of meadow-ground well watered with one of the largeſt ſprings in the province.

Another tract, about two miles from the laſt mentioned, containing about 300 acres, ſixty whereof are good meadow, adjoining lands of Baynton and Wharton, Colonel Calender, and John Poak.

Likewiſe another tract, containing 300 acres, and allowance, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and lands of Col. Calender, with an improvement.

Alſo another tract, in Cumberland valley, about 21 miles from Bedford, on the main road which leads to Fort-Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with allowance, adjoining lands of Captain Barret, and others; is conveniently ſituated for a Tavern, well timbered and watered, with a good improvement.

Likewiſe another tract, on Thomſon's run, adjoining Brigadier-General Thomſon. John Harry, and others.

Another tract, on Will's creek, containing 180 acres, and allowance; is very good walnut land, and fine hemp ground, well watered and timbered, between 4 and 5 miles from a very good mill, adjoining to lands of Brigadier-General Thomſon, and others.

Alſo a tract, in Weſtmoreland, containing 300 acres, and allowance, with a very large improvement of a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, and a large meadow cleared on it, adjoins to lands of Brigadier-General Thomſon, Joſhua Mick, Mr. Bay, and others.

The terms of ſale, of the above-mentioned tracts of land, will be very reaſonable, and no money aſked before the purchaſer is furniſhed with a good right and title for the ſame, out of Iſrael Pemberton, Eſquire's office, at the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The above lands have been purchaſed eleven years ago.

Any gentlemen inclining to purchaſe any of the before-mentioned tracts of land, may meet with the owner thereof, at Mr. Chriſtopher Reigard's, Tavern-keeper, in Queen-ſtreet, where he will attend from the 8th to the 10th day of April, and thoſe who cannot attend at that time, may meet him at the ſame place, on the 1ſt and 2d days of May next. The owner intends to ſet off to go to the land the 4th day of May next. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe any of the above tracts of land, may have it ſhewn to them by the owner himſelf, who will attend at Mr. Pemberton's, in Philadelphia, the 10th day of June next. MARTIN M'DONALD.

N. B. All the above tracts of land are ſecured in the Land-Office. ¶ 10s.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-Houſe,*

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, lying in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county; the title indiſputable; it contains 350 acres, is well watered and timbered, about one half cleared; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, and ſtone kitchen adjoining, a good well of water near the door, alſo a good ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, with a ſtone cow ſhed, all in good repair; there are on the ſaid premiſes two bearing orchards, 30 acres of meadow made, moſtly watered, and more may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to *John Jordan*, living thereon, may view the ſame, and for terms of ſale to *German Davis*, or GEORGE LEGGIT. †

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Coneſtoge townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 13th of March, 1776, A brown MARE Colt, two years old, ſhe is a natural pacer, branded I. M. has one bald eye, and has been lately docked. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and ſecures it, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MUSSER. ¶

The Subſcriber has purchaſed that elegant Engliſh Coach-Horſe

PLUTUS,

Riſing four years old,

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt next, at the houſe of *William Eldridge*, Inn-keeper, living on *Salem* road, about a mile below *Mantua Creek Bridge*, *Glouceſter* county, Weſt *New-Jerſey*, at *Forty Shillings* the ſeaſon caſh, or *Forty-five Shillings* if credit till the firſt of *October* next.

PLUTUS is a dark bay, full 17 hands high, well marked, powerful, lengthy, and neat made, in proportion to his height, and moves with great ſpirits, gaiety and eaſe to his rider. More might be ſaid in his favour, but ſhall omit, as I expect the neceſſity of enlarging the breed of horſes in this province will be a ſufficient inducement to the public to make choice of him, for their own advantage and the good of the country. Good paſture, and attendance, will be provided by

¶ DAVID HENRY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

THE Members of *The* PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire* are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the Choice of Twelve Directors and a Treasurer will be held at the Court-House, on Monday, the Eighth Day of April next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon. *By Order of the Directors,*

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

To be sold at public sale, on the 11th day of April,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, lying along the South side of Brandywine creek, within one mile of the forks of said creek, in Pennsbury township, Chester county, containing 195 acres, with allowance of 6 acres to the hundred for roads; there are erected on said place a stone house, 2 stories high, 21 by 33, three rooms on a floor, with a good well of water at the door, a frame barn, 45 by 21, a stable, 16 by 20, one story stone and one ditto logs, a stone spring-house, 16 by 18; there are 40 acres of fine bottom meadow, equal to any on said creek, a bearing orchard of 150 trees, of different sorts of fruit, 60 acres of young timber land; the said plantation is counted equal to any on said creek for grain or grass, and lies very commodious, within half a mile of two merchant and saw-mills, and within 14 miles of Marcus-Hook or Wilmington, and in a good neighbourhood: The title is indisputable, and the quitrent One Shilling sterl. per hundred acres. Any person wanting to view the premises, at or before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber on the said place, who will let them know the terms. JOHN BRINTON, jun. ‖ 7s 6.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at the Town-Hall in the Borough of Wilmington,

THAT well known beautiful LOT of LAND, called Peterson's-Hill, situate about four miles from the river Delaware, adjoining the Borough of Wilmington, containing 25 acres of good well improved land, whereon is a large commodious and elegant stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a log barn, an orchard of excellent fruit, such as apples, peaches and cherries, commanding a prospect of the river Delaware from the High-lands of Brandywine down as far as Bumbo-hook, including a fair view of the flourishing Borough of Wilmington, Millhaven, Brandywine creek, Christiana river, the town of New-Castle and the adjacent country, which presents the most beautiful landscapes of hills, vallies, woods, forests, meadows, and cultivated farms; which, together with serenity of air, render it (without exception) one of the most delightful situations on the continent of America. The sale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon, when an indisputable title will be produced, and the terms made known by

JONAS PETERSON.

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Shomo, Inn-keeper, in Bern township, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Bern township, Berks county, adjoining the land of Jacob Alweine, Ludwig Seaman, Matthias Neffsger, and others; containing 130 acres, be the same more or less; late the estate of Martin Bollenbock; seized and taken in execution by HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff. ¶

Reading March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Friday, the 12th day of April next, at Godfried Raker, junior's, Inn-keeper, in Tulpehocken town, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Bethel township, Berks county, adjoining the land of Paul Wolff, Charles Smith, Christian Bartorff, and others; containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, thereon are erected a log house and barn, and some meadow ground made; late the estate of Valentine Emrich; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 5th day of April next (if not sold before by private sale) on the premises,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in West-Caln, containing near 300 acres of good land, 15 acres of which are already watered meadow, under good grass, and 40 acres more may be made and watered at pleasure; about one half of said tract is cleared and within fence; the woodland well timbered, and the whole tract well watered, and may suit to be divided. There is on the premises, a convenient mill-seat, 24 feet head and fall, a race and dam now made, the timber sawed for the wheels, and water sufficient for two mills; likewise, a new stone building with two rooms on a floor and two fire-places, a cellar under the whole, with a log kitchen adjoining the house; also two spring-houses over good springs near the door, a barn, stables, sheds, &c. and a fine bearing orchard of good fruit. The title is clear, and the terms will be made easy. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or of Lieut. Col. *Perry*, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, or of Mr. *Samuel Culbertson*, at the Yellow Springs.

Likewise to be sold, on the same day and place, horses, cows, swine, household furniture and implements of husbandry. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ JAMES MARTIN.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in the township of Roxborough, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 80 acres, with a stone house, barn, stables and milk-house, and an orchard with great variety of fruit; it may be entered upon immediately. Any person inclining to take the same must be well recommended for character, industry, and honesty; none other need apply. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH WARNER, Boat-builder, in Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, March 18, 1776.

ALL those who are indebted to the late Partnership of CALDWELL and WILSON, are requested to come immediately and settle their Accounts with Mr. ROBERT PURDY, Chestnut-street, near Front-street.---If not they may depend they will be put into a Lawyer's Hands.

A QUANTITY of BARLEY, fit for SEED, to be SOLD. Enquire of

MARMADUKE COOPER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 3d of this instant March, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, an Irish servant lad, named *Andrew Rankin*, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, with blackish bushy hair; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, lined with red, an old light coloured cloth coat, with the button holes pretty much broke, an old cloth waistcoat, patched with cloth of several, other colours, a shirt, the body made of tow, the sleeves made of good hemp linen about an eight hundred, leather breeches about half worn, with buckles at the knees, blue stockings, lately footed with lighter coloured yarn than the legs, a pair of shoes, with strings, lately half soaled. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL MARTIN.

¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented *DUTCH* SERVANT MAN, who has near five Years to serve. Enquire of *ROBERT PAUL*, in *Bensalem* Township, *Bucks* County, twelve Miles from *Philadelphia*. ¶

OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE THOUSAND Acres of patented LAND, situated on Plumb-creek, a branch of Crooked-creek, in the county of Westmoreland, in this province; in the neighbourhood of this land is a grist-mill and several improvements, the creek runs through it, dividing into several branches, and forming a large proportion of meadow ground, which may be easily cleared, and which, in richness of soil, is equal to any in the province; the upland is exceeding good, and the whole well watered, and adjoining excellent range for cattle. If the purchaser should incline at the expiration of five years to return the land, the seller will give him the money it shall now sell for.

MONEY to be lent on interest, on good security, apply to MATTHEW CLARKSON, Notary Public and Conveyancer. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The following described HOUSES and LANDS, late belonging to THOMAS PRYOR,

A LOT of LAND, on which are a brick dwelling-house and wooden kitchen, situate on Delaware or River-street, in the city of Burlington, under the house is a good cellar; the lot extends back to Pearl-street; at the front, on Pearl-street, is a convenient bake-house, for baking of loaf bread, &c. and a cellar under it, a chair-house adjoining; this bake-house may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-house, and the oven used for the baking business, to accommodate which a part of the lot may be taken off, and, if the purchaser chuses, sold separate from the dwelling-house; both have the advantage of a large alley from street to street.

Also a Lot of Ground contiguous, fronting the opposite side of the said street, and extending to the low water mark; with a commodious brick bake-house, 20 feet by 60, thereon; it has two new ovens, of the best construction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the necessary apparatus for carrying on the baking business, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging-room.---There is also a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bake-house (where boats may load and unload with ease) and tackles for hoisting stuff, either from the wharff or a boat into the bake-house, and room for stowing of wood and faggots.---The whole is well calculated for any person inclining to carry on the baking business to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

Also a Lot, containing about a quarter of an acre, commodious for a garden or grass lot to the dwelling-house.

Also a Tract of Woodland, situate on Musconetconk creek, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within two miles of Andover Forge.

The Moiety of a Tract of Land, situate in the township of Greenwich and county of Sussex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard and the Devisees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a Tract of Land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Hewlings and Samuel Pryor, situate in the township of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Covern, John Budd, William Hewlings, and lands late John Baynton's. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to Samuel Noble, in Philadelphia; Samuel Allinson, in Burlington; or, as to the three last, to Ebenezer Cowel, of Trenton, Surveyor, and may depend on a good title from the said

SAMUEL NOBLE, and } Trustees.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, }

N. B. WILLIAM HEWLINGS and SAMUEL PRYOR consent to sell their shares also.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, about half a mile from William Clingan, Esquire's, containing 123 acres of LAND, with good allowance, 100 of which are under the quitrent of a small part of a red rose, about 60 acres cleared, some meadow, part made and more may be made, and well watered, the remainder well timbered, two dwelling-houses, a good barn, stable, and stone spring-house, over a spring of excellent water, and a good bearing orchard. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN SINKLER, and JOB SINKLER, on the premises. *March* 4, 1776. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT or PLANTATION, situate in Providence township, Philadelphia county, joining the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, between Perkiomen and Skippack, near the English Church, containing about 22 acres of good LAND, with a good stone dwelling-house, a well at the door, and a good bearing orchard, containing about 80 or 90 apple-trees. Whoever inclines to purchase the said plantation, or lot of land, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and know the terms of sale.

¶ NICHOLAS CUSTER.

N B. The title is indisputable. *March* 4, 1776.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Bethel township, Lancaster county, on the 12th day of February last, an indented Irish servant man, named *John Butterfly*, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pock-pitted, black bushy hair; had on, and took with him, a blue or mixed homespun cambiet coat and jacket, old leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and small felt hat; He had a pass signed by me for four days to go to Mr. James M'Cauley's, in Salsbury township, where he formerly lived; as he has or will endeavour to pass for a freeman, and probably enlist in the Continental Forces, it is hoped that any gentleman, in whose company he shall engage to serve, will please to take notice of the Resolve of the Honourable Congress, which forbids taking servants in the American Forces; and any person who secures him in any goal in this province, or brings him home, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 4, 1776. § HENRY SNODDERLY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle county, the 2d of March instant, a Strawberry Roan MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, natural pacer, carries low, a short switch tail, a small star in her forehead; she has been used to both riding and drawing, the hair is wore off a little on each side with the stirrups, and along her sides and hips with the traces, the under side of her foretop has been cut off some time ago, may be observed by lifting up her foretop, and along the top of her mane trimmed and fetlocks; she is 8 years old. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only Two Dollars, to be paid by

¶ ROBERT CLARK, near Middletown.

RUN away on the 11th day of February, 1776, from the subscriber, in Conestogoe township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named *Matthew Campbel*, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a wild look; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, brown lincey coat and jacket, made after the Menonists fashion, red striped handkerchief, buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and good shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ SAMUEL MOOR.

A SECOND EDITION OF

The WORKS of *JOHN WOOLMAN*

IS JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite the White Horse, and near the Middle of the Butcher's Shambles:

Where also may be had

POOL's Annotations on the Bible, Burkitt on the New-Testament, the Life of Thomas Elwood, Daniel Stanton's Journal, Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith, Hugh Turford's Grounds of a Holy Life. Memoirs of John Roberts, Shewen's Counsel to the Christian Traveller, the Works of Flavius Josephus, Wesley's Primitive Physic, Bartlet's Collection of approved Receipts for the Diseases of Horses, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's Assistant, and Spelling-Book; Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, most other Kinds of Blanks, and Variety of Books and Stationary. ‖ 8 W.

Eight Thouiand Acres of good Land,

In the County of Albany, and Province of New-York,

TO BE SOLD BY

CHARLES WHARTON. ¶

New-Brunswick, February 27, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of the late Alexander Ross, Esq; near New-Brunswick, three well-matched bay COACH HORSES, about 8 years old upwards of 15 hands high, two of them blooded, the other a stout round bodied horse, and lame in his right fore foot by a cut above the hoof; one of the blooded horses was at times somewhat lame in his right hip, had a short dock, and only a piece of a shoe on one of his fore feet; the other two shod all round, and one of them had a long dock; they were in good order. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up said horses, or FORTY SHILLINGS each, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, by

¶ SARAH ROSS.

FIVE POUND Reward.

ON *the 3d day of March*, 1776, *ran away from the subscriber, living in Coventry township, Chester county, a German servant man, named Martin Leib, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has brown hair; had on, when he went away, a half worn felt hat, claret coloured coatee, with metal buttons, a light blue double breasted jacket, new buckskin breeches, a pair of blue ribbed stockings, and a pair of shoes, soaled, with two sorts of brass buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable costs, from*

¶ ABRAHAM SCHLEIFFER.

The SUBSCRIBER has purchased that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Rising nine years old,

From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this season, till the first of August, at his plantation in Gloucester, West New-Jersey, at *Forty Shillings* the single leap, *Three Pounds* the season, cash, or *Four Pounds* if credit six months, and *Two Shillings and Six pence* to the groom.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, mane and tail, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the handsomest horses on the Continent: He was got by Fearnought, a son of Old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was the noted Oldfield Mare. He won the following prizes---in 1773, 50l. at Nottingham; in 1774, 50l. at Nottingham, 50l. at Baltimore, and 50l. Newtown Chester; he likewise won a purse of 50l. in Virginia, when in the possession of Mr. Lee. He covered 77 mares last season, and they are nearly all with foal.---Good pasture will be provided at 2s. 6d. per week. Any Gentlemen making choice of Whynot, shall be gratefully acknowledged by,

Their humble servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

Exeter township, Berks county, March 2, 1776.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish indented servant boy, named Michael Gorman, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, has a large nose, sandy hair, grey eyes and some red in them, he is a great lover of any kind of strong liquor, is an artful sly fellow, and very active in a smith's shop, is about 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homespun shirt, a blue jacket with sleeves, one blue under ditto, a pair of half-worn buckskin breeches, new shoes, two sorts of brass buckles, half-worn milled stockings, one pair ditto blue, one cross-barred silk handkerchief; has a scar under one of his eyes; before he ran off he made himself a key, which he could open any lock with, as he said to others. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 5 W. *ABRAHAM LEVAN.*

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 100 Acres of Land, situated in East-Caln township, Chester county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia; bounded by lands of James Miller, Roger North, and others; there are on said plantation a good house and barn, and other out-houses, a spring-house, over a never-failing spring, near the door, about 60 acres of clear land, the rest well timbered, about four acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered by a never-failing stream, a young orchard; the whole well watered and in good repair. Any person inclining to view said plantation and know the terms, may apply to the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, or John Sloan, on the premises. ¶ ROBERT TODD.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Christiana Hundred, New-Castle county, the 17th of February last, an indented servant lad, named *John Meworthir*, aged 16 years and better, small of his age, he was born in the Welsh tract, he has a down look, brown hair, and very talkative and saucy; had on a deep crowned hat, a dark lead coloured jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, too big for him and very ragged, brown stockings, old shoes, and an old tow shirt. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE STERN.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE Stone House and Stables, and a Lot of Land, containing one acre and a half, with one hundred good bearing apple-trees, and a good draw well in the yard that never fails; there was formerly a large store kept in the said house, as there is a fine shop built for that purpose; it is situate on Chestnut-Hill, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. Any person that inclines to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BERNDOLLER, living in Roxborough township, 8 miles from Philadelphia. *March* 19, 1776. ¶

2467

THE FAMOUS HORSE, CALLED

YOUNG BELLSIZE,

Five Years old next Grass,

WILL Cover MARES the approaching Season, from the First of April to the First of August, at ROBERT KIRKBRIDE's, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, within half a mile of Alexander Brown's tavern, at FOUR DOLLARS the season; the money to be paid at the time of covering, and THREE POUNDS to insure a foal; his colour may be said chiefly to consist of a fine black, variegated with a few white hairs; has a star in his forehead, mounts 16 hands high, well limbed, and otherwise strong and elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for the saddle or gears; he trots, gallops and draws well, and runs swift; he is of good spirit and temper, and carries himself lofty, and is allowed by competent judges, to be superior in figure and strength to any half-blooded horse in the province. Good pasture will be provided for the mares, at Two Shillings per week, and proper care taken of them by JESSE REECE.

N. B. The said Horse was advertised to cover in Slab-town, West-Jersey, but for some reasons the owner thought proper to move him to the aboveſaid place. ‖ 6 W.

East-Nottingham, March 12, 1776.

LIBERTY,

THAT noble young HORSE, 15 hands high, three quarters blooded, a bright bay, only 5 years old this grass, will be lett to MARES this season, at Mr. George Legget's, at the sign of the Cross-keys, near the brick Meeting-house, and at Mr. Richard Dowdle's, at Christiana-bridge.----The time to commence as follows, the first week in April at Mr. Dowdle's, the second week at Mr. Legget's, and so on, during the season. The said Horse LIBERTY is to cover as follows, *Thirty Shillings* the season, or *Twelve Shillings* the single leap. The Horse will fully recommend himself to any spectator, without giving a long preamble of his pedigree.-----He may be seen at Mr. LEGGET's, where good pasture may be had for mares, at *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per week, and good attendance will be given by JONATHAN DUNN. ¶

TAKEN up by John Cesna, of Colerain township, one stray Mare, 4 years old, a dark bay, about 12 hands high, has a blaze down her face, trots all.

Taken up by George Smith, of Colerain township, one dark brown Horse, 7 years old, branded on the near thigh G, about 12½ hands high, trots all.

Taken up by George Miller, of Bethel township, one bay Horse, 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus I, some white hairs in his face, about 13 hands high.

Taken up by James M'Mullen, of Quemahening township, one sorrel Mare, about 12½ hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock H.

Taken up by George Crayal, of Bedford township, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, branded with D on the near shoulder, 12½ hands high, trots all.

Taken up by James Piper, of Colerain township, one roan Horse, 13 hands high, 7 years old, trots all, a small white on the off hind foot.

Taken up by William Stephens, of Bethel township, one small grey Mare, 6 years old, brands unknown, a small white on the tip of each shoulder, trots all.

The above Horses and Mares are taken up in Bedford county, and delivered to the subscribers, as strays; the owner or owners are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs. GEORGE WOODS, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, and GEORGE FUNK, Rangers. §

Philadelphia County, March 16, 1776.

WHEREAS Hannah Lukens, the Wife of William Lukens, of the Manor of Mooreland, hath eloped from him six Months ago; he takes this Method to forewarn the Public in general not to trust her on his Account, as he is determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting, from the Date hereof. WILLIAM LUKENS. ¶

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

WAS taken from along side of the Hamburgh Stage, yesterday morning, at Hollingsworth's wharff, a new Moses built BOAT, her timbers are all mulberry, about 15 feet long and 5½ feet wide, her bottom and inside both payed with turpentine, her gunwales were painted red, and her stern sheets blue; she had two painters to her, the one a large rope and the other small; she is quite new, not having been above a month built. Any person who will bring the said boat to Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth, or John Wall, of this city, or to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward.

¶ GEORGE WIRT.

Barre township, Bedford county, March 14, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, some time in December, 1774, contract with a certain Robert Burge for a tract of land, situate in Barre township and county of Bedford, for which I entered into four separate bonds, payable in four annual payments, viz. the first to be paid on the first day of May, 1775, the second on the first of May, 1776, &c. the first of which bonds I have already paid; and whereas the said Burge cannot make a sufficient title to said land, this is to forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on either of said remaining bonds, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until the said Burge complies with his contract.

¶ ALEXANDER M'CORMICK.

THE most violent Toothach cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an essence which gives immediate ease therein; by applying this Essence outwardly it will remove all kinds of swelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an absolute cure for the headach if ever so violent; it likewise eases the rheumatic pains in any part of the body; it is so harmless that it may at any time be made use of agreeable to the directions: This valuable Essence is prepared and sold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for using it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whose excellent virtues are well known in the great world, for preventing the hair from falling, preserving it in its pristine vigour and colour, and even in case of baldness, it causes the hair to grow thick and strong, it beguiles time if used as a wash, not suffering the least appearance of wrinkles, scarf, or grey hairs, it plumps up the skin, adds a chearful bloom to the countenance, and though it gives a sudden and healthful lustre to the features, it is so innocent that it may be eat with the greatest safety; it is excellent as a lip salve: This valuable acquisition is sold at 3s. per pot, with directions in print for using it.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, excellent for relieving headachs, dimness of the eyes, and seldom or ever fails in curing recent deafnesses, &c. &c. (Price 2s. 6d. per bottle) with directions for using it.

British Tooth-powder and Tincture for the Gums, it takes off foulness from the teeth and gums, renders them beautiful, fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the scurvy, and all disorders of the gums. (Price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle.) To be sold at SAMUEL DELLAP's Book-shop, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, 3 doors above Strawberry-alley; by Mr. JAMES GALLIGAR, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge; Mr. THOMAS HUGGINS, Merchant, at the Head of Elk; and Mr. GABRIEL LEWINS, Jeweller, opposite the Market-House, in Baltimore-Town.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, a black roan Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, paces and trots, the hair worn off both her sides with the girth, shod all round, a speck in one of her eyes. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by VALENTINE BOYER, Butcher. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by R. AITKEN, PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, opposite the London Coffee-House, in Front-street, Philadelphia. [*Price Eighteen-pence*]

THE *MODERN* RIDING-MASTER: OR, A KEY to the Knowledge of the HORSE, and HORSEMANSHIP. With several necessary Rules for young Horsemen. By the famous *PHILIP ASTELY*, Riding-Master, late of his Majesty's Royal Light Dragoons. *Adorned with sixteen neat Engravings, descriptive of this manly Exercise.*

The *Modern Riding-Master* may be considered as an useful *Vade-Mecum*, for Gentlemen of every Rank and Profession, whether Civil or Military.---It contains, 1. Necessary precautions in purchasing a Horse. 2. Of the Bridle and Saddle. 3. The Art of Riding and Reducing a Horse to proper Obedience. 4. To mount the Horse, with a Variety of Directions for the training and better Government of this useful Animal. 5. Necessary Directions on a Journey, &c.

THOMAS ROKER

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is removed from his late dwelling-house, at the corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-street, to the corner of Arch and Water-streets, near the New-Ferry, where he has for sale, a general assortment of Wet Goods and Groceries, as usual, amongst which are a few gallons excellent arrack, 12 years old, and some old genuine French brandy; wine and cyder vinegar, by the large or small quantity; coffee, by the bag, barrel, or pound; Carolina rice, by the tierce or smaller quantity; mustard, by the pound or in bottles; coffee, burnt and ground; chocolate, pepper, allspice, ginger, Florence oil. English split pease, oatmeal, grotts, indigo, citron, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He has also for sale, a very good mill, with a pair of stones, about 25 inches diameter; two men, with the help of a large wheel, can work it; it was built for grinding roast coffee, and will answer for that or any kind of grain, and will be sold cheap. *February* 6, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to *James Bickham*, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to make payment, before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be sued.

GEORGE BICKHAM

Has yet remaining on hand, a large and general assortment of European, East and West-India goods which he is determined to sell off on the very lowest terms for cash only; he takes this method of returning thanks to his kind customers for their favours, and requests a further continuance of the same, which he will always make it his study to merit. Said *George Bickham* requests all those that are indebted to him to make payment, before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect -------. He has the indentures of an English servant lad to dispose of, about 15 years of age, has upwards of 6 years to serve; he is sold for want of employ. ¶ 7 / 6.

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 5, 1776.

THE GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the County of Gloucester, WILL BE OPENED at the Court-House at Gloucester, on Second-Day, the 25th Day of this instant March. The Commissioners will be ready to receive Borrowers, qualified according to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, intituled, *An Act for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Bills of Credit, and directing the Application thereof*; at which Time and Place Attendance will be given according to Law, by JOHN HINCHMAN, JOHN GILL, and JOSEPH HUGG, Commissioners. §

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Kennet, Chester county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, sufficient for several families, kitchen, and wash-house, with a pump under the same; likewise very convenient for a store (as it has been occupied in that sort these several years past) being on the roads leading from Chester to Nottingham, and from Wilmington to Lancaster, in a very public part of the country; barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. in good order; the land is good, with a large quantity of meadow. For terms, apply to SAMUEL MENDENHALL, in Concord, or JEHU HARLAN, near Downing's tavern. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, by the Subscriber, living in Worcester township, on the Reading-town road, near the 21 miles Stone, on Tuesday, the 16th of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning,

HORSES, Cows, Hogs, a Waggon, Sley, Plough and Harrow, sundry Houshold Furniture, and Implements of Husbandry, &c. Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, and the Conditions made known, by

ADOLPH MYER.

N. B. All persons having any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts speedily, in order to be settled and discharged; and those who are indebted to him are also requested to make speedy payment, as he is soon to move from the place. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th of the Fourth-Month next, at the late dwelling-house of Joseph Wright, deceased,

A CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement, or Tract of LAND, lying and being in Middle-town, in the county of Bucks, containing as by the deed of said land 180 acres, adjoining to land of Solomon Headly, Garrat Vanhorn, and others; with a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and several other conveniencies, about 140 acres of which are cleared, 15 or 16 acres whereof are mowable, and more may be made, the rest woodland; there are likewise on the premises several acres of orchard. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place, by § JAMES MOON, and SOLOMON HEADLY, Executors.

Salem, New-Jersey, March 7, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of the subscribers, prisoners, confined for debt in the goal of the county of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, John Holmes, Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or any two of them, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on the 17th day of April next, to shew cause why we should not be released from our confinement, according to an Act of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, intituled *An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.*

ABRAHAM VANNEMAN,
TIMOTHY CONNER.

¶

March 5, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickson, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.* ¶

Somerset, February 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE plantation of Peter Gulick, lately deceased, lying along the Post road leading from Princeton to New-Brunswick; adjoining lands of Jacobus Wickoff, and others; about ten miles from Brunswick; containing 180 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow, and about 30 acres woodland, with a good dwelling-house, a new barn, and an orchard; the whole well watered, the Ten-mile-run Brook running through it, and a spring near the door. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Executors. JOACHIM GULICK, FORNONTH GULICK, JOHN GULICK. ¶

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Abington township, Philadelphia county; late the estate of John Tyson, sen. deceased; containing about 166 acres of land; bounded on the old York road, 13 miles from Philadelphia; has a stone dwelling-house, a log barn, and stabling, orchard, and a well of good water near the door; about one half the land cleared, with ten acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; it is a pleasant situation, near a lime-kiln and mineral spring; will suit to divide, or the whole may be sold together. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to the subscribers, living on the premises.

RYNEAR TYSON, and JOSEPH TYSON, Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment, and those that have any demands are desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be settled. ¶

To be LETT, for one or two Years,

And entered upon immediately,

A PRETTY good FARM, situate in New-London township, Chester county, with a commodious dwelling-house and kitchen, weaver's shop and cooper's shop, barn, stables, and other office-houses; two bearing orchards; 150 acres of land may be had, or more if required, and good meadow in proportion; the whole in good repair. Any person inclining to rent the whole or part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to

WILLIAM FINNEY, on the premises.

N. B. Any orderly person, on giving security, may also have a large breeding mare, a yoke of oxen, a number of horned cattle, sheep and swine, farming utensils, of all sorts, with houshold furniture, &c. § W. F.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of Joseph Ashbridge, in Chester, the 29th of August, a sorrel Mare, about 15 or 16 hands high, 8 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a white spot on her off shoulder, a scar on one of her hip bones, which may be easily discovered by examining a few white hairs in her forehead, and a snip or white spot on her nose, about the size of a penny or less, and, if not mistaken, some whitish spots on her back, occasioned by the saddle; her mane and foretop light, but part of her mane wore off with a collar, she has a middling heavy switch tail; her carriage middling lofty; paces and trots, but most apt to pace in good roads; it is thought she is with foal. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, if stolen, so as the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD DOWNING, in East-Caln township, Chester county. ‖ 3 M.

February 12, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH BOWES, late of the city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by CHARLOTTE BOWES, Executrix. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bills, bonds, book-debts, or any other accounts, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to JOHN CRAWFORD, of the township of Warrington, in the county of Bucks, who is properly empowered to settle, receive, and give receipts for the same, by MATTHEW KNOX. †

Philadelphia, Second-Month 5, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Massey, deceased, late of this city, Sail-maker, are requested to make payment, without further delay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to send them speedily to the subscribers, who have a small sum in their hands to distribute among the creditors of the said Massey. ¶

JAMES and DRINKER, Administrat.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Robert Henderson, late of the township of Warminster, Bucks county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 29th day of February instant, at one o' clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Warwick and county aforesaid, adjoining the York road, distant from Philadelphia 21 miles, and one mile from Neshaminy Presbyterian church, containing about 250 acres; there are buildings, orchards, fields, meadows, woods, &c. &c. The whole will be sold together, or in parts, as will best suit the purchasers. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the premises before the sale, by applying to the subscribers; the terms will be made known at the time of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Henderson, are desired speedily to discharge the same; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled by JOHN KERR, and JOHN RAMSEY, Executors. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Four Years of an English Servant Girl's Time, suitable for either Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Lancaster, February 24, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by FRANCIS BAILEY,

At the Printing and Post-Offices, in King-street,

COMMON SENSE;

Addressed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

With the Additions, APPENDIX, and Address to the People called QUAKERS, &c. §

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-street, near Market-street,

LETTERS, written by the late Right Honourable the EARL of CHESTERFIELD, to his Son PHILIP STANHOPE; together with several other Pieces, on various Subjects: Published by Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE, from the Originals, now in her Possession: In Four Volumes. Price *Twenty-six Shillings*, elegantly bound and lettered.

Where may be had, Dr. RYAN's incomparable worm-destroying SUGAR PLUMS, which are highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Also KEYSER's PILLS, and MARDANT's DROPS. Likewise JOHN REED's MAPS of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with a Book of Reference. *N. B.* A Variety of the best Silk Stockings, black, white, and mixed colours, ribbed and plain.

New-Garden Township, Chester County, February 19, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is in the Hands of the Subscriber, a Silver TABLE SPOON, supposed to be stolen, as the Owner and Maker's Names are defaced. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay the Charge of advertising, and take it away. ISAAC ALLEN. ¶

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO BE LENT at INTEREST, on good Land Security, in the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, and Northampton, in Pennsylvania; and in the Counties of Gloucester and Burlington, in New-Jersey. Enquire of PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, at his Office, in Race-street, between Front-street and Second-street, in the City of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a healthy *DUTCH* SERVANT GIRL, who has five Years to serve, fit for Town or Country. For Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A NEGROE WENCH, 20 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, understands House-work and all Sorts of Country-work in general, is sober and honest. For farther Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT, at the Cross-Keys, at the Corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶